

THE ALLIANCE HERALD

LLOYD C. THOMAS, Business Manager
JOHN W. THOMAS, Editor

Published every Thursday by
THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY
Incorporated

Lloyd C. Thomas, President J. Carl Thomas, Vice Pres.
John W. Thomas, Secretary

Entered at the post office at Alliance, Nebraska, for transmission through the mails as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

If your copy of The Herald does not reach you regularly or satisfactorily, you should phone 340 or drop a card to the office. The best of service is what we are anxious to give, so don't hesitate to notify us without delay when you miss your paper.

PROPOSED COLORADO HERD LAW

They are having a big fight in Colorado over a proposed herd law, as it is called, that is to be voted upon at this fall's election. The bill is opposed by the Colorado Stock Growers Association and others connected with the live stock industry of the state, while the principal support given to it comes from the Denver Post.

It is claimed that the law is proposed in the interest of the Colorado farmers, but those who oppose it claim that, while it will if enacted greatly cripple the live stock interests of the state, it will be of no benefit to the farmers. The method of campaigning for the measure appears to be the old gag of trying to create prejudice against the so-called "cattle barons."

The Record-Stockman, official live stock newspaper of Colorado, has the following to say editorially of the bill:

The only support the so-called "Herd Law" bill is receiving in the country is from a few farmers who are supporting the measure under the mistaken idea that it is really a herd law bill. Even Mr. Hoggatt, the author of the bill, denies that it is a herd law bill. The title under which this bill will appear on the ballot is: "An act in relation to the running of stock at large."

The Motive Behind the Bill

A great many people are wondering why The Denver Post is so anxiously pushing the "Herd Law"; why they were willing to spend money on it to secure signatures to the petition so it could be placed on the ballot. The answer is found in the fact that the proprietors of that paper are interested in a lot of cheap Colorado land which they propose to colonize. They want to sell this land to people who have not sufficient funds to build fences, and they think, in their ignorance, that they can dispose of this land if they can advertise that the purchasers do not have to fence against live stock.

If the prospective purchasers of this land have not money enough to fence, how are they going to purchase the land? This

has been looked out for in a companion bill initiated by The Post which provides that the money in the school fund of the state may be loaned to farmers. Mr. Hoggatt worked out this plan when he was register of the land office, and the people of Colorado have not forgotten the thousands of acres of good land disposed of, under Mr. Hoggatt's administration, at five dollars an acre, and much of this land is now worth ten to fifteen dollars an acre.

The bill providing for the investment of the school fund in loans to farmers secured by these lands provides that the land board may loan only one-third of the assessed value of the land and improvements. Mr. Hoggatt knows from his own experience that it will be a comparatively easy matter, with the influence of The Post, to get loans of from five to ten dollars an acre on these lands. His plan is to have the prospective new farmer go on the land, secure a loan from the state out of the school fund, and turn the money over to The Post as first payment on the land, and then The Post proprietors will be perfectly willing to accept a second mortgage for the balance due. They figure that this first payment will in itself produce a profit, and should the new farmer fail and the land revert to the state, they will be out nothing.

The farmers of the state are already pretty well acquainted with the methods of The Denver Post. Under ordinary conditions, the bill providing for the loaning of the school fund on Colorado improved farms might receive approval, but coming from the same source as the "Herd Law" bill, there is much suspicion in the mind of the people, and this bill is probably doomed to meet the same fate as the "Herd Law" bill. The people of Colorado know by experience that there is never anything unselfish in public propositions emanating from this source. They have seen the proprietors of The Denver Post grow exceedingly wealthy over similar propositions alleged to be for the public good. As a rule, they discover that the "public" consists principally of the proprietors of The Denver Post.

A new slogan has been developed in this state, and is rapidly becoming popular with the people. It is: "If it is a Post proposition, swat it."

INCREASE IN BANK DEPOSITS

The remarkable increase in deposits in the Omaha banks indi-

cates a wave of prosperity for that city and the great agricultural and stock raising country tributary to it. The following statement taken from the Omaha Daily News will be interesting to persons who are glad to see the development of Nebraska and her metropolis:

In response to an order from the comptroller of the currency for the condition of banks on September 12, Omaha banks today reported deposits of \$94,136,856 for that date.

This is a gain of nearly \$30,000,000 since September 2, 1915, when the order was issued a year ago. The exact figures a year ago were \$64,517,423. The gain from September 12, 1914, two years ago, is \$39,636,126. The gain since June 30, this year, less than three months ago, is \$18,447,822.

All bankers and financial men agree that this is the most money ever on deposit in Omaha. While the largest factor is the high-priced wheat, the bankers say a general condition of prosperity is the cause. They decline to attribute it to wheat alone.

"No one product is responsible," said G. W. Wattles, chairman of the board of directors of the United States National bank. "It's general prosperity."

Omaha banks had loaned on September 12 \$57,835,838, a gain of \$13,730,962 since September 2, 1915, and a gain of \$3,335,304 since June 30, this year.

The Omaha National bank leads in deposits with \$19,415,806. The United States National is second, and the First is third in deposits:

	1916	1915
Omaha National	\$19,415,806	\$10,289,185
U. S. National	17,776,695	11,878,006
First National	17,383,867	11,183,234
Merchants National	10,895,994	6,827,922
Stock Yards National	9,866,733	5,731,138
Live Stock National	4,848,569	2,927,358
Nebraska National	4,017,728	2,280,626
State Bank of Omaha	3,339,857	2,085,602
Packers' National	2,799,261	1,660,359
Corn Exchange National	2,559,996	1,951,015
Security State	670,906	498,836
South Omaha Savings	334,303	308,927
American State	226,969	213,631

SWINE SHOW A SUCCESS

Perhaps never before was a first annual show of any kind as great a success as was the first National Swine Show, held at Omaha, October 2 to 7. For the success of the show much credit is due the management of the Omaha Union Stock Yards Co., particularly W. H. Schellberg, traffic manager, and the co-operation of the live stock commission men of the South Omaha market.

Every true Nebraskan will be glad to know that the second National Swine Show will be held at Omaha, in 1917.

CATTLE FOR SALE

I am offering at private sale the following cattle, all of which are good, native stuff:

- 83 HEAD OF COWS
- 112 HEAD OF YEARLINGS
- 80 HEAD OF CALVES

Parties desiring good stuff should communicate with me at once, either in person, by telephone or by letter.



FRANK ROGERS
Phone Ash 8152
ANTIOCH - NEBRASKA

PUBLIC SALE!

Having sold my ranch and concluded to leave the country, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, at the ranch, seventeen miles west of Alliance, eighteen miles southwest of Hemingford, four miles northeast of the Kilpatrick dam, without reservation, the following property, on

Friday, Nov. 3, 1916

Free lunch will be served at eleven o'clock and the sale will start immediately afterwards.

11 HEAD OF HORSES, Consisting of

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1 Span of brown mares, seven years old. | years old. |
| 1 Span of geldings, three and four years old. | 1 Mare, eight years old. |
| 1 Span of geldings, three and eight years old. | 1 Mare, two years old. |
| 1 Span—1 gelding and one mare, six and ten | 1 Mare colt, one year old. |

31 HEAD OF CATTLE, Consisting of

- | | |
|---|--|
| 9 Head of milch cows, ranging from three to seven years old. | tween the first of January and the first of April. |
| 3 Three-year-old heifers. | 4 Yearling heifers. |
| 3 Two-year-old heifers. | 11 Spring calves, two to nine months old. |
| This stuff is all supposed to be with calf. Some of the cows are giving milk. One will be fresh in December. The others be- | 1 Good grade Red Polled bull, weight about 1700 pounds, 5 years old. |

FARM MACHINERY, Etc. As Follows:

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 2 Discs. | 2 Spring wagons. |
| 2 Mowing machines. | 1 Single buggy. |
| 1 Hay rake. | Hay, straw and other range feed, household goods and other articles too numerous to mention. |
| 3 Cultivators. | 150 Chickens. |
| 1 Harrow. | |
| 2 Listers. | |
| 2 Wagons. | |

TERMS--One years time, if desired, at 10 per cent interest on bankable paper.

L. E. STOUFFER, Owner

H. P. COURSEY, Auct. F. J. WAS, Clerk

BECAUSE you have never shipped to us is Not a good reason

you should not ship to us; but A VERY GOOD REASON why you should ship to Frank E. Scott Commission Co.

Our pride mark is SERVICE We are Successful

SELLERS OF CATTLE

Write for our special cattle market letter ROOM 238 EXCHANGE BLDG.

Stock Yards, Sioux City, Iowa

Grow With a Growing Market

Steele, Siman & Co.

Sioux City Stock Yards

We sold live stock representing \$5,877,508 13 for more than 4,000 satisfied customers in 1915.

Thirty years identified with the live stock industry of the Northwest.

A Growing Business built on Reputation—a Guarantee of Satisfaction.

Write Us We Work for You Ship Us